

- 66 Exploration and Production Data Digital Interchange
- D12A API Well Number & Standard State, County, Offshore Area Codes
- 81 Model Form of Offshore Operating Agreement
- xx Well Servicing/Workover Operations Involving Hydrogen Sulfide (under development)
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- xx Cargo Handling at Offshore Facilities (under development)
- xx Long Term Conductivity Testing of Proppants (under development)

ADDRESSES: Exploration & Production, American Petroleum Institute, 700 North Pearl, Suite 1840 (LB 382), Dallas, TX 75201-2845.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Contact the following persons for information on indicated standards at the above address:

Jim Greer—API 6, 16 and 17 series standards
 Chuck Liles—API Drilling and Production Practices
 Mike Loudermilk—API 1B, 11, 12 and 14 series
 Randy McGill—API 5 and 15 series
 Jennifer Six—API 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13 series
 Mike Spanhel—API 2 series

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 272.

Dated: January 25, 1995.

Samuel Kramer,

Associate Director.

[FR Doc. 95-2329 Filed 1-30-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-13-M

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 012095D]

Marine Mammals

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Issuance of scientific research permit no. 941 (P524A).

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the University of Hawaii at Manoa, College of Social Sciences (Drs. Louis M. Herman and Adam A. Pack, Principal Investigators), Hawaii Hall 105, Honolulu, HI 96822, has been issued a permit to take (harass) humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) for purposes of scientific research.

ADDRESSES: The permit and related documents are available for review

upon written request or by appointment in the following offices:

Permits Division, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Room 13130, Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301/713-2289);

Director, Southwest Region, NMFS, 501 W. Ocean Boulevard, Suite 4200, Long Beach, CA 90802-4213 (310/980-4016); and

Coordinator, Pacific Area Office, Southwest Region, NMFS, 2570 Dole Street, Room 106, Honolulu, HI 96822-2396 (808/955-8831).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 25, 1994, notice was published in the **Federal Register** (59 FR 60611) that the above-named applicant had submitted a request for a scientific research permit to take (harass) humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) over a 5-year period, during observational and photo-identification studies in the waters of the North Pacific, primarily in the Hawaiian Islands area. The requested permit has been issued, under the authority of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), and the Regulations Governing the Taking, Importing, and Exporting of Endangered Fish and Wildlife (50 CFR part 222).

Issuance of this permit, as required by the ESA, was based on a finding that such permit: (1) Was applied for in good faith; (2) will not operate to the disadvantage of the endangered species which is the subject of this permit; and (3) is consistent with the purposes and policies set forth in section 2 of the ESA.

Authorization for the subject taking by Level B harassment has also been granted under the General Authorization provision of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) and Regulations Governing the Taking and Importing of Marine Mammals (50 CFR part 216).

Dated: January 24, 1995.

P.A. Montanio,

Acting Director, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 95-2275 Filed 1-30-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-F

[I.D. 012495A]

Marine Mammals

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Issuance of modification to permit no. 738 (P77#51).

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that on January 23, 1995, permit no. 738, issued to Southeast Fisheries Science Center, NMFS, NOAA, 75 Virginia Beach Drive, Miami, FL 33149, was modified.

ADDRESSES: The modification and related documents are available for review upon written request or by appointment in the following offices:

Permits Division, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Room 13130, Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301/713-2289); and

Southeast Region, NMFS, 9721 Executive Center Drive, St. Petersburg, FL 33702-2532.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The subject modification has been issued under the authority of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*), the provisions of §§ 216.33(d) and (e) of the Regulations Governing the Taking and Importing of Marine Mammals (50 CFR part 216), the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), and the provisions of § 222.25 of the Regulations Governing the Taking, Importing, and Exporting of Endangered Fish and Wildlife (50 CFR part 222).

Section A.1. authorizes the holder to conduct bottlenose dolphin research "throughout the NMFS Southeast Region." This section was revised to clarify that the areas of take in the southeast region consist of the North Atlantic (south from the Virginia/North Carolina border), Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean, U.S. territorial seas and international waters.

Dated: January 23, 1995.

P.A. Montanio,

Acting Director, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 95-2276 Filed 1-30-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-F

[Docket No. 950120020-5020-01; I.D. 121594D]

RIN 0648-AG75

West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Northwest Emergency Assistance Program; Revisions

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Revisions to program for financial assistance.

SUMMARY: NMFS revises the definition of "loss" and the eligibility criteria for the habitat restoration and data collection jobs programs under the Northwest Emergency Assistance

Program (NEAP), so that a greater number of fishermen may qualify. The intent of NEAP is to provide assistance to those commercial fishermen who have recently participated in the salmon fisheries, who were substantially reliant on West Coast salmon resources for their income, and who suffered an uninsured loss as a result of a significant reduction in income because of the resource disaster.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 25, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Bruce Morehead, (301) 713-2358, or Stephen Freese, (206) 526-6113.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The NEAP that was described in the following earlier notices: Notice of program for financial assistance (59 FR 51419, October 11, 1994); notice of proposed program (59 FR 46224, September 7, 1994); and advance notice of proposed rulemaking (59 FR 28838, June 3, 1994).

Changes to the Program

Upon review of public comments and discussions with the industry and state agencies, additional changes are being made that will increase the eligible pool of fishermen and potentially the amount of financial assistance each eligible fisherman may receive. These changes, as described below, will also greatly reduce the administrative burden in implementing the program and the information reporting burden placed upon fishermen.

Changes to the Definition of "Loss"

"Loss" was previously defined through a multi-step process that included a subtraction of the applicant's highest annual West Coast salmon income of the period 1992 through 1994 from the applicant's highest West Coast annual salmon income for the period 1986 through 1990 (see 59 FR 51419, October 11, 1994). The definition of "loss" is now revised to allow the subtraction of the applicant's lowest annual West Coast salmon income of the period 1992 through 1994 from the highest annual West Coast salmon income of the period 1986 through 1991, in order to more fully capture the impact of the disaster.

A review of available landing statistics on fisheries associated with the NEAP (fisheries associated with northern California, Oregon, and Washington) supports this change. Based on comparative catches through September of each year and Washington ex-vessel prices, total commercial non-charter revenues for salmon fisheries

associated with the NEAP program may be down collectively by at least 25 percent from 1993. (Charterboat harvest data for 1994 are unavailable at this time). However, there were more significant declines in the following components of the West Coast salmon fishery: Ocean troll coho (74,000 fish harvested in 1993; 0 fish in 1994); ocean troll chinook—above Point Arena (156,000 fish harvested in 1993; 39,000 fish in 1994); Columbia River net chinook (50,800 in 1993; 34,300 fish in 1994 with non-tribal falling from 31,000 fish harvested in 1993 to 5,800 fish in 1994); and Columbia River net coho catches (37,000 in 1993; 7,000 fish in 1994 with non-tribal falling from 36,000 fish in 1993 to 6,000 fish in 1994). Commercial non-charter 1994 Puget Sound landings of chinook and coho are up significantly over those of 1993 because of fisheries that target hatchery stocks. However, the total 1994 Puget Sound marine net harvest of these fisheries (hatchery and non-hatchery) are less than 50 percent of their 1988–92 averages. Salmon fisheries for chum, pink and sockeye are all down from 1993 levels. It would appear that for many applicants, 1994 will be the lowest year, and consequently, it is expected that the loss calculations for many fishermen will be greater under this revision.

The revised definition of "loss" also expands the applicant's base year selection to include 1991. This will increase the eligible pool of applicants and increase for some applicants their calculated loss. For example, based on data provided by the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission to the Pacific Fishery Management Council, approximately 325 commercial non-tribal vessels harvested salmon during 1991 that did not harvest any salmon during the years 1986 through 1990; furthermore, 1991 was the highest year for almost 7 percent of all such vessels harvesting salmon during 1986–1991.

Charterboat operators may not keep sufficient records that would allow them to determine the proportion of fishing income that is derived from salmon. If such operators can provide evidence such as a state salmon permit and/or letters of endorsement from a charterboat association or charterboat booking association that indicate that salmon was a major component of earnings, then total income from all operations may be substituted as estimates of commercial fishing income, which is defined under this program to be salmon income from West Coast harvests. In support of this substitution, the Northwest Marine Recreational Baseline Study prepared for NMFS by

Natural Resources Consultants, Inc., states that "By the late 1980's through the 1990 season, the average Westport charter office made 65% to 70% of its income through salmon fishing, 25% to 35% from bottom fishing, and 0% to 5% from whale and bird watching trips."

Changes to the Eligibility Criteria for the Habitat Restoration and Data Collection Jobs Programs

In recognition that the criteria only allow access to the right to work for hourly wages, several steps of the multi-step eligibility determination are simplified to reduce the reporting burden on the fishermen and the potential for appeals and to make program administration easier and more flexible. This notice abolishes those components of the program requiring each applicant to have: Earned at least 50 percent of gross income from salmon fishing; earned commercial fishery income in 1991, 1992, 1993, or 1994; and suffered a decline in commercial fishery income of at least 50 percent. The purpose of these requirements was to target the assistance to those fishermen most dependent on salmon and most recently involved in fishing. Given recent trends in fish harvests, it would be difficult for some fishermen to indicate earning fishing income in these years. Some fishermen chose not to fish because fishing was either unprofitable or prohibited because of conditions associated with the fishery resource disaster. To ensure program beneficiaries have a certain degree of income dependence upon the fishery, a new criterion is added: Applicants must show that they must have earned at least \$5,000 in commercial fishing income in their chosen base year. This criterion is based on data on 12,000 commercial non-charter non-tribal vessels that fished during 1986 to 1993. Approximately 50 percent of these vessels had a maximum annual revenue during the period 1986–91 of \$5,000 or less. This criterion is intended to maintain the focus of the program on fishermen who depend on salmon for income. Virtually all of the fishing vessels that earned at least \$5,000 in any one year from 1986 to 1991 showed a loss. Because income tax records for 1994 should be available, the criteria that if single, the applicant's 1993 gross income must have been less than \$25,000 and, if married, the income of the applicant and his/her spouse must have been less than \$50,000 is modified to allow the choice of 1993 or 1994 for determining gross income.

Clarification of Participation in the Habitat Restoration and Data Collection Jobs Programs

Although included in the notice of proposed program for financial assistance (see 59 FR 46226, September 7, 1994) the policy that "persons receiving a permit buyout are not eligible for the jobs program" was omitted from the notice of program for financial assistance (59 FR 51419, October 11, 1994) due to oversight. Therefore, in response to questions from the Washington Department of Fisheries and others, the intended policy is now established. Persons receiving a permit buyout are not eligible for the jobs program.

The following revised description of loss and eligibility criteria incorporates the changes described above.

Revised Definition of Loss

Loss is defined as a loss of income not subject to Federal or state compensation and determined by a multi-step procedure, as follows:

1. The applicant (commercial fisherman) selects a base year from the years 1986 through 1991.
2. For comparison to the base year, the applicant determines his/her commercial fishery income from 1992, 1993, or 1994, and selects whichever year commercial fisheries income was the lowest. This is the comparison year. If the applicant had no commercial fishery income during the years 1992 to 1994 but can show evidence of being a current member of the salmon industry, commercial fisheries income is assumed to be zero for the years 1992 to 1994. Applicants who did not sell their permits but allowed permits to lapse via non-renewal, and still consider themselves members of the commercial salmon fishing community, must provide supporting evidence to the administrative intermediary or its representatives. Such evidence can be written endorsement by any commercial fishing association, tribal government, fish marketing association, or charterboat association. If the fisherman does not belong to any association, written endorsements by three currently (1993) commercially permitted or licensed members of the industry must be provided. These written endorsements must include the endorser's name, address, phone number, and appropriate permit and license numbers. Crew members, in similar situations, can provide such evidence via written endorsement by their last employer. In these instances where no commercial fishing income was earned from 1992 through 1994,

should the applicant provide the necessary proof, the comparison year fishing income is assumed to be zero.

3. If the amount of the applicant's commercial fishery income, as selected in step 2 above, is less than the applicant's commercial fishery income from the base year, then a loss has occurred. The amount of the annual loss is the difference between the applicant's base year commercial fishery income and that from the comparison year selected in step 2 above. (If charterboat captains or crew do not have adequate records to determine the specific amount of commercial fishing income, i.e., the amount of revenue earned from West Coast salmon fishing, the administrative intermediary is given the discretion to allow total fishing income from all species of fish to be substituted for commercial fishery income in these calculations.)

4. The amount of the annual loss calculated in step 3 above is multiplied by three to determine the applicant's total loss for the disaster period.

Revised Eligibility Criteria for the Habitat Restoration and Data Collection Jobs Programs

For purposes of the habitat restoration and data collection jobs programs under NEAP, job applicants must meet all of the following eligibility criteria to receive assistance:

1. The applicant must not have received a permit buyout under the Vessel Permit Buyout Program.
2. The applicant must show an uninsured loss.
3. The applicant must have earned at least \$5,000 in commercial fishing income in the base year selected in determining loss.
4. If single, the applicant's 1993 or 1994 gross income must have been less than \$25,000. If married, the applicant's 1993 or 1994 gross combined income of the applicant and his/her spouse must have been less than \$50,000.

Classification

This action has been determined to be not significant for purposes of E.O. 12866.

This action revises definitions and eligibility criteria for a financial assistance program that will contain collection-of-information requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act. The necessary information collection forms and specific reporting requirements have not been fully identified at this time, and will be developed in conjunction with the intermediaries administering the program, and submitted to OMB for approval prior to implementation.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 4107(d)

Dated: January 25, 1995.

Nancy Foster, Ph.D.,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 95-2271 Filed 1-25-95; 5:01 pm]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-F

COMMISSION ON IMMIGRATION REFORM

Commission Roundtables in Puerto Rico

AGENCY: Commission on Immigration Reform.

ACTION: Announcement of Commission Roundtables.

This notice announces two roundtables to be held by the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform in San Juan, Puerto Rico on February 9-10, 1995. The Commission, created by Section 141 of the Immigration Act of 1990, is mandated to review the implementation and impact of U.S. immigration policy and report its findings to Congress. An interim report, *U.S. Immigration Policy: Restoring Credibility*, was issued on September 30, 1994; the final report is due in 1997.

Roundtable participants will include the Commissioners, local and federal government officials, researchers, local businessmen, and other experts. The first roundtable will examine the economic and social impacts of immigration on Puerto Rico. The Commission seeks to gain a greater understanding of the effects of immigrants, legal and illegal, on the Commonwealth's labor market, social services, and relations between various ethnic groups.

The second roundtable will focus on the illegal movements of various groups of migrants into and through Puerto Rico, as well as enforcement efforts by local and government officials.

Date: February 9, 1995.

Time: 9:00 AM-12:00 PM (Economic and Social Impacts).

Address: Department of State, Conference Room, Old San Juan, Puerto Rico 00901, 809-723-4343.

Date: February 10, 1995.

Time: 9:00 AM-12:00 PM (Illegal Movements Into and Through Puerto Rico)

Address: Condado Plaza Hotel, 999 Ashford Avenue—Garden Room, Condado, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00907, (809) 721-1000.

For Further Information Contact: Paul Donnelly (202) 673-5348.